regarded, and repudiated your obediance. Tho prelimme said that sharer should be forever prohibited in that country. The constitution where I have ever proposed to violate a compact. with which you received them into the Union as I hav proved that I stood by the compact of a State provided that all slaves then in the State should remain slaves for life; and that all persons born of slave parents after a certain day should be free at alcertain age, and that all persons born parties who violated that compromise them. I in the State after a certain other day, should be in the State after a certain other day, should be should like to compare notes with these aboli-free from the time of their birth. Thus, their tion confederates about adherance to compre-State constitution, as well as their territorial tegislation, repudiated your ordinance. Illinois, therefore, is a case in point to prove that whenever you have attempted to dictate institutions to any part of the United States, you have failed. The same is true, though not to the same extent, with reference to the Territory of Indiana where there were many slaves during the time of its territorial existence, and I believe also there ins who went for the annexation of Texas, and were a few in the Herritory of Ohio.

happen to be in fault as to the laws of the land. The act to organize the Peristory of lown did not prohibit slavery, but the people of lown were abolitionist in America, instead of being true as allowed to do as they pleased under the territorial government; for the sixth section of that cate this bill? net provided that the legislative authority should extend to all rightful subjects of legislation except as to the disposition of the public lands, and show me a man in either house of Congress who taxes in certain cases, but not excepting slavery. It may, however, be said by some that slavery 1850, and who is not now in favor of leaving the was prohibited in Iowa by virtue of that clause in the Iowa het which declared the laws of Wis-consin to be in force therein, inasmuch as the or-the principle of my bill Is there one? If so, consin. If, however, they say this, they defeat mised by abolitionist, and abolitionists alone. their object, because the very clause which trans. They have made in impression upon the public ders the laws of Wisconsin to Iewa, and makes mind, in the way which I have mentioned, by laws and subject to be altered, modified, or repeal—whole organization against the compromise meas-ed by the territorial legislature of lows, when she area of 1850 is an apolition movement. I precame to form a constitution and State govern-ment, preparatory to admission into the Union, der-spoted democrats in their plating, acting ment, preparatory to addressed institu-considered the subject of free and slave institu-tions camp, dispassionately, without any re-forth publicly to the world the falsehood that and with their productions, to prohibit slavery; Ohio; but when we come to examine signatures, lie service. and hence Iowa became a free State by virtue of we find no one whig there, no doe democrat this great principle of allowing the people to do mere; none but pure, mmitigated, unadulteraas they please, and not in obedience to any fede- ted abolitionists.

The abolitionists are also in the habit of refer-ting to Oregon as another instance of the triumph title of representation of a majority of the Ohio of their abolition policy. There again they have delegation. What was the reason for its effect? overlooked or misrepresented the history of the Because the manner in which it was sent forth country. Sir, it is well known, or if it is not, it implied that all the whigh members from that ought to be that for about twelve years you feared to give Oregon any government or any erals had signed it; and then that the two aboprotection; and during that period the inhabitants of that country established a government of their of the delegation. By this means it frightened own and by virtue of their own laws, passed by the whig party and the democracy in the State their own representatives before you extended of Ohio, because they supposed their own repre-your jurisdiction over them, prohibited slavery sentatives and friends had gone into this negro by unanimous vote. Slavery was prohibited there by the action of the people themselves, and not by virtue of any legislation of Congress. It is true that, in the midst of the tornado

that only goes to show that the object of those please upon the question of slavery; subject only who pressed it was not so much to establish free to the limitations of the Constitution? That is institutions as to gain a political advantage by all the bill provides; and it does so in clear; exgiving an ascendancy to their peculiar doctrines plieit and unequivocal terms. I know there are in the laws of the land, for slavery having been some men, whige and democrats, who, not wilprohibited there, and no man proposing to establish it, what was the necessity for insulting the people of Oregon by saying in your law that they should not do that which they had unanity should not do that which they had unanity they should they did not wish to do? That it was intended to mean in certain localities. I do not wish to do? That it was intended to mean in certain localities. I do was the only effect of your legislation so far as not wish to deal in any equivocal language. If that should strengthen the wavering and sethe Territory of Oregon was concerned.

How was it in regard to California? Every one of these abolition confederates, who have thus arraigned me and the Committee on Terri- about the territory acquired from France, about tories before the country, and have misrepresen, the act of 1820, be cast behind you; for the timted our position, predicted that unless Congress law and prohibited slavery in California, it would inevitably become a slave- Why should you not? holding State, Congress did not interfere; Congress did not prohibit slavery. There was no Government, do you not acknowledge that they enactment upon the subject; but the people ought to be erected into a political organization; formed a State constitution, and therein prohib- and when you give them a legislature, do you

Mr. Weller. The vote was unenimous in attempt to force institutions upon the people of all this, with one exception. They say they are those territories inconsistent with their wishes willing to trust the Territorial legislature, under and their right to decide for themselves, were the limitations of the Constitution to legislate denounced as slavery propagandists. Every one upon the rights of inheritance, to ligislate in reof us who was in favor of the compromise measures of 1850 was arraigned for having advocated
ures of 1850 was arraigned for having advocated was arraigned f those territories, and the people were told, and upon everything pertaining to the dearest rights made to believe, that, unless we prohibited it by act of Congress, slavery would necessarily and inevitable be introduced into these territories.

Iling to trust them to legislate in regard to a few nism to the position of the Democracy at inevitable be introduced into these territories.

Well, sir we did establish the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico without any territories are capable of deciding for themselves tained by Democrats everywhere, and endors-

slavery in the territories. minister of the Gospel the other day conversing all the misrepresentation, to wipe away all of with a member of the Committee on Territories that mist and obscurity with which it has been upon this subject. This preacher was from that surrounded by this abolition address. country, and a member put this question to him : I diavo now said all I have to say upon the

ionaries go into the country, they can buy a ne-gro for their own use, but they do not like to al-gro for their own use, but they do not like to al-suid which has to be said against this measure. low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, to do the same 'thing. The low any one else, the matter is simply this: there the people can get when it was proposed to be taken up will be no servants—no "help," as they are called in the observed. It was that the bill, when taken up tothe necessity of the case, they must do the best to day until finally disposed of. I hope they will they can and for this reason a few slaves have not repudiate and violate that compact, as they It certainly does exist and it will increase as long as the Missouri compromise applies to the. territory; and I suppose it will continue for a little while during their territorial condition, patiently, and then take the vote and pass the whether a prohibition is imposed or not. But bill. We who are in favor of it know that the when settlers rush in—when labor becomes plenty, and therefore cheap, in that climate, with its its being a slaveholding country. I do not be-fanaticism, and put the country again in peril, fieve there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slaveholding country. I tors to the Congress of the United States? have no idea that it could. All I have to say on that subject is, that, when you create them into a territory, you thereby acknowledge that they ought to be considered a distinct political orga- a cold entirely; and he who tries this remedy nization. And when you give them in addition a legislature, you thereby confess that they are competent to exercise the powers of legislation.

them.
I do not like, I never did like, the system of legislation on our part, by which a geographical ine, in violation of the laws of nature, and eliniate and soil, and of the laws of God, should be run to establish institutions for a people contrary to their wishes; yet, out of a regard for the peace and quiet of the country, out of respect for must pledges, and out of a desire to adhere faith. resigned. July to all compromises, I sustained the Missouri compromise so long as it was in force, and advocated its extension to the Pacific ocean. Now, when that has been abandoned, when it has been superseded, when a great principle of self-government has been substituted for it, I choose to cling to that principle, and abide in good faith, not only by the letter, but by the spirit of the litionists of this country to arraign me for being reward.

false to sacred pledges, as they have done in their proclamations. Let them show when and

mises. When did they stand or approve of any one that was ever made?

Did not every abolitionist and freesoiler in America dendunce the Missouri compromise in 1820. Did they not for years hint down ravenously, for his blood, every man who assisted in making that compromise? Did they not in 1845, when Texas was annexed, dehounce all of for the continuation of the Missouri compromise But sir these applition confederates, in their line through it? Did they not, in 1848, denounce manifests, have also referred to the wonderful me as a slavery propagandist for standing by the results of their policy in the State of Iowa and principles of the Missouri compromise, and prothe Territory of Minnesota: Here, again, they posing to continue it to the Pacific occurs. Did they not themselves violate and repudiate it then?

They talk about the bill being a violation of the compromise measures of 1850. Who can was in favor of those compromise measures in people of Nubraska and Kausas to do as they dinance of 1787 was one of the laws of Wis I have not heard of him. This tornado has been them of force therein, also provides that these falsification of the law and the facts; and this straint or dictation, and determined that it would their address was signed by the senators and a be to the interest of her people in their climate, inajority of the representatives from the State of

> Much effect, I know, has been produced by State had joined in it; that part of the demolitionists had signed it, and that made a majority movement, when the fact turns out to be that it was not signed by a single whig or democratic member from Ohio.

Now I ask the friends and opponents of this which swept over the country in 1848, 1849, and measure to look at it as it is. Is not the question 1850, a provision was forced into the Oregon involved the simple one, whether the people of hill prohibiting, slavery in that territory; but the Territories shall be allowed to do as they the principle is right, let it be avowed and maintained. If it is wrong, let it be repudiated. Let all this quibbling about the Missouri isoin promise, ple question is, will you allow the people to leg-

When you propose to give them a Territorial not acknowledge that they are capable of self-government? Having made that acknowledg- pacts, and a disregard for the plighted faith the convention of California for prehibition. ment why should you not allow them to exerMr. Douglas. So it was in regard to Utah eise the rights of legislation? Oh, these aboliment, why should you not allow them to exerand New Mexico. In 1850, we who resisted any tionists say they are entirely willing to concede a principle proposing to introduce slavery into wife, of parent and child of guardian and ward,

billion. We gave to these abolitionists a concerning white men, but not in relation to ne- ed by the country by the most unparalleled ilicions would prove true or false. Years have poes it require any nigner degree of civilization, rolled round, and the result is before us. The and intelligence, and learning, and sagueity, to people there have not passed any law recognis- legislate for negroes than for white men? If it ing, or establishing, or introducing, or protecting does, we ought to adopt the abolition doctrine, and go with them against this bill? If it does slavery in the territories.

I know of but one territory of the United not—if we are willing to trust the people with States where slavery does exist, and that one is the great, sacred, fundamental right of prescribthis very Nebraska country. In defiance of the ing their own institutions, consistent with the eight section of the act of 1820, in defiance of Constitution of the country—we must vote for congressional dictation, there have been, not this bill. That is the only question involved in many, but a few slaves introduced. I heard a the bill. I hope I have been able to strip it of

"Have you any negroes cut there?" He said present occasion. For all except the first ten there were a few held by the Indians. I asked minutes of these remarks, the abolition confedehim if there were not some held by white men? rates are responsible. My object in the first He said there were a few under peculiar circumplace, was only to explain the provisions of the
stances, and he gave an instance. An abolition
missionary, a very good man, had gone there I was willing to allow its assailants to attack it from Boston, and he took his wife with him. as much as they pleased, reserving to myself the He got out into the country but could not get | right, when the time should approach for taking any help; hence he, being a kind hearted man, the vote, to answer in a concluding speech all went down to Missouri and gave \$1,000 for a the arguments which might be used against it. negro, and took him up there as "help." [Laugh- I still reserve-what I believe common courtesy ter.] So, under peculiar circumstances, when and parliamentary usage awards to the chairman these freesdil and abolition preachers and miss- of a committee and the author of a bill—the section of country where I was born-and from day, should continue to be considered from day they can and for this reason a lew slaves have not repuglate and trouble and all others been taken there. I have no doubt that whether have the Missouri compromise and all others you organize the territory of Nebraska or not, which have been entered into. I hope; therefore, his will continue for some little time to come. that we may press the bill to a vote; but not by depriving persons of an opportunity of speaking.

I am in favor of giving every enemy of the bill the most ample time. Let us hear them all then, should we gratify the abolition party in reductions it is worse than folly to think of their effort to get up another political tornado of

REF It is said that forty-eight hours of tomay go out in the air, and the more the bet ter; for the more he walks and creates exhal-If they wish slavery, they have a right to it. If ation from the skin, the more he robs his blood they do not want it, they will not have it, of water, and the more thoroughly he breaks and you should not attempt to force it upon the bank on which the nose and throat and

> SCPERINTENDENT APPOINTED GOV Bigler appointed Mutray Whallon, Esq. of Erie, Superintendent of the Franklin Canal Com-

One of the largest diamonds known by a London house; to whom it was consign- union, and constitutional compacts, and could ed from Rio Janeiro. Its weight 254 cararts not be slow to recognize them. and its estimated value according to the scale is 280,000 lbs. It is said to be of the fin-

Hemocrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.

Montrose, March 16, 1854.

Democratic State Hominations.

For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court, JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

OF SOMORSET COUNTY. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT.

OF PIKE COUNTY.

The Ticket. Never, since we had anything to do with folitical life, have we placed a ticket at the head of our paper with feelings of greater satisfaction and pride than we this week feel in placing there the names of WM. Biging, JEREMIAH S. BLACK and HENRY S. MOTI-Seldom indeed have the Democratz of Pennsylvania had presented to them three such men, and we feel that we can best serve a just sense of propriety by a simple announcement of their names, abstaining from any personal remarks in reference to the candidates, known as they are to the Democracy of the Commonwealth, as the best of men, tried and found faithful in years of past pub-

The Convention which put the candidates in nomination was composed of the best men of the party, and its proceedings were characterized with that order and decorum,-that just sense of right, which always place a party and its nominees on the most elevated and manly ground. The unjustifiable attempt to embroil the party in this State in the dissensions incident to the endorsement of the Ne braska-Kansas Bill, signally failed; and, rallying upon its old and well settled platform the party of the old Keystone stands forth to the country a unit, and therefore impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar.

Speaking of the Nebraska Bill, induces u o say a few things to those who with us believe it should be defeated; and feel determin ed to use all honoralde means to accomplish its defeat. We believe, with the friends of the Bill, that the voice of the Pennsylvania Democracy is more potent to destroy or give it life than that of half the States in the Unon. To our convention it was that the friends of the Bill looked for an endorsement cure its passage. They were disapointed, and Should the opposers of the Bill factionize and gratify personal numbition and raise a tempest thus fritter away their strength, or should they rally with the overpowering strength of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and oppose the Bill as a violation of former solemn comof our national compact at Bultimore, where the Democracy of this State, in common with that of her Sisters, pledged the most carnest resistance to the further agitation or the question? It seems to us that the latter s the strong position to assume,-the position from which successful war can only be waged. Let the people understand that the introduction of this Bill is in direct antagomajorities in the election of The supert Pienes let them understand that this position maintained is all that will be necessary to thwart the purposes of Douglass and preserve these vast territories to free labor and homes for the free energies of our people, and we have a position on which the great Democratic party of the North can stand in midse and do battle against this Bill. Let Northern Democrats be true to themselves and insist, as they have done in Pennsylvania, that past settlements are not to be disregarded, but heretofore pledged itself to do, and there is an end to the scheme to overturn the Missou-

ri Compromise, which is a part of those set-We confess that on this subject we feel the most intense anxiety. We wish not the opposition to this Bill to become lost and powerless by ending in mere abolition cant and weakness, when we can see that the moral strength of the great party of the nation, in the north, might be brought to bear against it if true to its former platforms and pledges. The influence of the national Administration. will not, and cannot be brought to bear against such a position, for it is the very one on which it was brought into power, and hence an attempt of that kind would surely end in disaster to itself. Already have the Washington Union and Concord Patriot announced that the Administration does not pretend to construe opposition to the Bill as opposition to the Administration or the platform of the National Democracy. It cannot do it unless the opposition place themselves in a factional attitude, and when they do that they will lose their strongest weapon. Let tal abstinence from liquid of all sorts will kill northern Democrats stand by the Baltimore platform of resistance to further agitation in Congress, and acquiescence in past Compromises,-force their Representatives to stand with them and therefore vote against this Bill, and there is an end to the whole matter. lungs rely for the means of making themselves The grave of "Bill Nebraska" will then be dug very, very deep. .. But if such should not be the result, the country can then see who were the first to fly from past compromises, and then will the opposers of this Bill be in pany's Railroad, in place of Wm. F. Packer, the strongest position possible to force a definite settlement on their own terms. The whole country could then see who are, and has been deposited at the Bank of England who have been, the honest friends of peace,

Hon. Strange N. Palmer has disposed est water and without flaw, and was found by Sir, I do not recognize the right of the aboard of the Pottsville Emporium to Messis, Isaac we overboard but still, still clinging to her tation of disregarding the platform of Na-

The Nebraska Bill.

The passage of this Bill through the Senselemn compacts may be broken up, and, demonstrated in the charest characters, how in-

ments. But there was one position assumed stand or full with the Democratic party and by General Cass for which we admire him .- the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. He deprecates in strong language the introduction of this Bill new, as unnecessary and productive of no practical benefit to the country or the territories, while on the other hand it raises the storm of agitation, and unsettles to a greater or less extent the whole legislation of the country, for more than quarter of a century, having reference to the Slavery question. He can see, in this, ground for appreliension. And who cannot? From whence has come a demand from the people, a political necessity or a national obligation for this unhappy state of things ! It cannot be found. The whole country was at rest and content, and, had it been permitted to remain so, the day of Slavety dissension had gone by forever. The vast territories of the government would have been organized at the proper time under and in accordance with the Compromises existing and acquiesced in while the picture of our infjohal Future would not have been tarnished with one unsightly spot. At no time in the past history of the government has it been in aposition so glowing with hope and promise as when the present Congress met. No disturbing element was found within our borders; and with the question of Slavery put at rest as it was, four national confederacy was basking in the mild sunshine of peace, prosperity and happiness, guarded by angel's similes and protected by the strong arm of Omnipotince.

To be throw at once from, such a state into the most ushappy inquietude, and that too with no sufficient reason for disturbance Slavery, exhaust our patience. For what this his hour of need. purpose has this been brought about? The sufficiently strong that, in its sweeping course, men of small statue might becaught up and carried into the Presidential chair .-We fear the latter, and that no Compromise can be made effectual to preserve peace while slave interest gnavls the avenues to the White Hourt.

- mand almost soldary and alone among the democratic press of the State in opposition to this Bill. This is not our fault -we have been driven there, forced, absolutely forced into this position, or else to lay down our manliness, honor and consistency at the alter of wickedness and wrong. We could not sacrifice honest convictions without throwing aside manliness, we could not mildirect pubabove and bevord all, for it embraces all, we could not advogate the passage of this Bill without sacrificing the consistency of our political course since the passage of the measures of Adjustment in 1850. These measures we have stood by as having brought the country to a happy issue out of many tribulations .-Those measures we pledged ourselves to support, as a final settlement, when we rallied around GENERAL PIERCE and placed ourselves upon the platform of the Baltimore Convention. Those measures we endorsed when we that the party shall stand by them as it has endorsed the Inaugural Address, and pledged fidelity to his Administration. Those measures we endorsed when President Pierce three months ago, announced that he regarded them as a final settlement,—that they had brought peace and repose to the nation, "and that that repose should receive no shock during his administration if in his power to prevent it." Those measures we stand by now, in good fuith and what more can we do?-With this record of the past, can we now step forward hmong the first to unsettle those measures and destroy their finality, -embroil the country in a contention ten times more bitter, dangerous and distracting than it has passed heretoford? No, we cannot do it .-We cannot pledge durselves before the publie to stand by compromises and constitutional enactments to day, and east them aside to- may be made." morrow. We wanted ponce. Like Mr. Dougplatform of national Democracy It is idle the for the pledges which the party took upnow, will serve no purpose to make point- Who are forsaking party fidelity and party less the truth. We stand on the platform on platforms? Not us, for we are resisting the Baltimore in 1852—we stand on the platform who has struck a fatal blow at party obliga-

To the democratic party is entrusted a mighty responsibility. By the forecast of her ate, though expected by the country, so far statesmen, and the instincts of her masses. as we can judge has only increased hostility the fearful contention of 1850 was settled .o its provisions in the public mind. Nor She stepped in and bore up the ark which tion, fanaticism, and strife. And what was dissenting in toto from the proposition to rethe reward of thus doing from the grateful peal the Missouri Compromise. As a public secure we sleep on the bosom of the political hearts of nearly thirty millions of people?-General Cass, "the last of the old Romans" came in showers of success, honors and blessn the Senate has spoken to the country, - ings. Will that party now so far forsake ithas spoken in his own defense, and much, self and discolor the glowing page of its hisvery much he has said will find a hearty rest tory, disgrace its name, and dishonor its ponse in the hearts of northern Democrats founders, as to retreat before the coming But he has not gone far enough, he should storm; or will it plant itself firm as the ever- carnest, and continued opposition to the rehave gone beyond vindicating the doctrine of lasting hills, where it planted itself in 1850, peal of the Missouri Compromise, and the popular sovereigner in the territories and and turn back the on-rolling tide of distracmade this Bill an exception to that doctrine tion and alarm? For one we shall stand by very question. Below, we give also extracts ble the measure now before Congress which now, because to bring it under that rule re- the platform, the Constitution and the Conquires a violation of former national engage- promises, trusting that by so doing we shall

Fire in Montrosc. Sunday morning last, about eleven o'clock, ur peaceful and quiet village was suddenly tartled by the alarm of fire. The fire broke out in the Register Printing Office in the ear of F. B. Chandler's store. When first discovered that part of the building was so ompletely enveloped in fire and smoke as to revent all entrance there; and had it not been for the promptness with which our citizens rallied to the rescue, and the self-sacrificing energy with which they fought and conquered the devouring element, probably in would have swept the whole block on the East side of Public Avenue, the largest part substitute for the Wilmot Proviso," of the business portion of our fown. But. fortunately, there being very little wind, and everything favorable, it was saved from threatened and impending destruction. That part of the building where the fire

driginated, the whole inside was burnt to a cinder; and it seems almost a miracle that the fire was checked there.

The greatest credit is due the Rough and Really Fire Company, for the promptness with which they were upon the ground, and the invincible determination with which they fought and stayed this destroying element.-They worked like heroes and with a daring spirit worthy of all praise? and the only recret is that they did not escape without injury to their number. But, alas, one-Dana F Austin-received severe injuries by a fall from the building. We understand a handsome subscription has been tendered him of any kind in reference to the question of which we trust may partially relieve him, in

The greatest loser by this fire is our neighcountry never asked it, and good men depre- bor of the Register, who has lost all of his the hands of our Democracy were washed cate it. Was it to distract the Democratic Printing Office save the Printing Press, and clean of its legitimacy, or its after paternity. party, which was standing forth to the world that is in rather of a damaged condition-What then is the proper course to pursue?— mighty as an army with lanners, or was it to hig having no insurance. The loss to others, sioned by the fire, is rance. The whole loss, probably, will not tently with our sense of Justice to ourselves, tel. careed \$3,000.

The year of Mr Chandler's beautiful building and in which was "Bloomer Hall," is to us, -impugu our honesty and assail our saily mutilated, nothing but the wreck being character for fairness and good faith, we can-

The fire is supposed to have caush, from the stove in the Trinting office, which was in

We give to our renders this week the perch of Mr. Douglas on the Nebraska bill In our next number we purpose publishing the speech of Mr. Summer on the same bill, in order that our readers may have a fair underlie sentiment without turnishing honor, and standing of both sides of this important ques-

> A We publish this week the proceedings of two Mass Meetings held in opposition to the passage of Nebraska bill, which our readers can examine for themselves; we having neither time nor space to refer particu- that he did not read the article last week in

> tablishment has been destroyed by fire. It in him a very "Hard Shell,"-a great hater, is the intention of the publisher to reprint politically, of anything in the shape of a the lost number immediately, in the mean "free soiler." We plead not guilty to his time he solicits the indulgence of his readers. "soft impeachments" of our motives, but we We understand that the office of the

from the Publisher of the Magazine of Art

Susquehanna Register, which was destroyed by the fire here on Sunday last, is soon to be e established; so its renders will not beong without their accustomed visitor.

Democratic Platform. We carnestly invite the attention of every Democrat to the following Resolution passed by the National Democratic Convention at

Baltimore in 1852. Resolved .- That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving, in or out of Congress, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color it

The above was a solemn resolve of the Naless who stated in the Senate two years ago tional Democracy at Baltimore, a resolve that he hoped he had made his last speech on which the whole party endorsed, and rallied the Slavery question, and believed he had, so upon in the canvass. Has that party so soon we hoped, foully hoped that we had long ago forgotten this high obligation? It cannot written our lust article on that subject, and be. Who then are standing by the party believed we had. But the issue is again pre- and its solemn assertions of principles upon sented and meetint we must-meet it we will. which it should act in future. Certainly we And we meet it too standing on the broad have not forsaken it. We stand and do batto charge us with abolitionism of even ten- on itself less than two years ago, and call crisis! They should arise as a man, and dencies that way. That cry will do no good upon the masses of the party to stand by us. which the Democracy of Pennsylvania plant- further agitation of the Slavery question, as the Capitol. ed itself and rallied to the support of WILL- we were pledged to do by the above Resolu-IAM Bigien in 1851, we stand on the plat- tion. It is Mr. Douglas, a candidate in the ted wrong has originated. It is of little conform laid down by the Democratic party at same convention that passed the Resolution, of principles enunciated by President Pierce tions and party integrity. We do insist that ing on the scheme to wrench from us our in his message in 1853, -on all these, and by Mr. Douglas was bound by every obligation rights touching questions of such magnitude, all these, we stand and oppose the passage of that could rest upon a man and a Democrat, as that of opening to slavery a territory em-

tional Demogracy.

Speech of Mr. Douglas. On the outside of our paper may be found Bill. We have already defined our position on

journalist we have no disposition to suppress question. We say then to all who feel an interest in this matter, read the speechread both sides and then if you be not satisfied that we have taken the right position. we will abide the consequences of an honest. useless and unnecessary agitation of the slafrom previous speeches of Mr. Donglas.

Extracts from the speech of Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate, Dec. 23. 1851 on on the resolution declaring the Compromise Measures to be a definite settlement of all the questions growing out of the subject of domestic slavery:

Mr. Douglas Said : " When the stormy agitation arose in connection with the nunexation of Texas, I originated and first brought forward the Missouri Compromise as applicable to that territory and had the gratification of seeing it incorporated in the bill which annexed Texas to the United States."

"For more than a quarter of a century the Missouri Compromise has been cherished as a fair, just and honorable adjustment of a fearful controversy in 1821."

"After the war with Mexico had commen ced in August, 1846, I proposed to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific as a

"In taking leave of this subject, I wish to state that I have determined never to make another speech on the slavery question. heartily tired of the controversy, and know at the country is disgusted with it." in the Committee, and its report, indorsing the whole country is acquiescing in the in the strongest terms the National Adminis that the country is disgusted with it." Compromise measures—everywhere, North and South. Nobody proposes to repeal or disturb them."

So long as our opponents do not lagitate for repeal or middification, why should we but they were met by a motion to adjourn agitate for any purpose? We claim that the sine die, which was put, and declared carried Compromise is a final settlement. Is a final by the President, amid shouts and screams of settlement open to disunion and agitation triumph. and controversy by its friends.

"Ard not the friends of the Compromise becoming agitators; and will not the Country hold us responsible for that which we con- line," have refused to consider it; have prodemn and and denounce in the Abolitionists and Free Soilers?

"Those who preach should not be the first commence and re-open an old quarrel." 'My word for it any proposition to repeat disturb the Compromise measures would be laid on the table by a vote of five to one. "Let us cease agitating, stop the debate, and drop the sabject."

"A Democrat."

We have received a communication from A Democrat" in reply to an article in our covered by insu- last paper, and regret that we cannot, consis- ry county in the State being fully represenpublish it entire as requested. If persons wish to ascribe corrupt and improper motives rily, pursuant to a resolution of former Connot conceive that we are bound to furnish them with type to print, and spread such asrather of an unsafe condition; there having is not aware community. The writer of this been a fire left in it but a short time previous to its discovery.

The writer of this is not aware who A Democrat who personal knowledge may suspect the author, and we much to allowed to express our surprise that he should have so far lost his ordinary coolness as to attribute to us an intention to "misrepresent facts calculated to deceive honest men," utter "false statements." &c., &c.; nor can we conceive how "A Democrat," or anybody else, with our position as well defined as we have endeavored to define it on the Nebraska Bill, can find ground to attribute such motives to us. We are willing however to extend to him more charity than he has extended to us, and we therefore conclude the same mood of understanding its purport, as he would in cooler moments, when the We have received a short circular excitement of the time had passed away.

If we are right in our conjecture as to the and Popular Educator, stating that his es- author of the communication, we recognize like so well the position he marks out for northern Democrats to assume, that we give beneful and cheering aspect of affairs throughit a place in our columns most cheerfully, out the country, and exhorted in every movethough we have already in type two or three ment a careful regard for the prosperity and articles on the same subject, enforcing substantially the same views, based on the same plank of the Baltimore platform. Here is that part of the communication-

"Among the series of resolutions which constituted the National Democratic Platform passed by the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in 1852, and which nominated Franklin Pierce for President, is the follow-

RESOLVED, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitution of the slavery question, under whatsoever shape or color the attempt. may be made.

It was on this platform that the Democracy of the North fought in the canvass of 1852, and it is proper, indeed, a regard for consistency demands, that they should require the men they elected on that platform, to fulfil their pledges. It cannot be expected that the honest rank and file of the democratic party shall abendon their platform, and repudiate principle. What, then, is the proper send forth their protests against the indignity and injustice of the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise in such thunder tones as will reverberate even in the Halls of

It matters not with whom the contemplaequence wno holds the dagger that is aimed at the great heart of the North in this thing the Nebraska Bill. And we believe too that to a resist all agitation of this question in or in soil and gental in climate, consecrated by nine tenths of the Democracy of Pennsylva-out of Congress." Has he done it? Not at solemn compact to free institutions, in the thusiastic appliance.

The President then announce nia stand with us. We believe our glorious all. And we also insist that the Democratic absence of any demand or necessity for it. old ship has not yet broke loose from her Members of the House are bound to resist Be he who he may or be he what he may duelmona. Chairman,) after which a re-

> The writer of this belongs to the "old line" of the Susquelianna democracy. For many

years he has stood in the ranks of that inc. Often has he been the target for abolitionar. the speech of Mr. Douglas, on the Nebraska, rows, the waves of freesoilism have at the beat against him in no very mild form, to cause he has occupied the ground that the rights of the South guaranteed by the Conneed we wonder that such should be the case. gave safety to the country, when it was a this Bill, and as far as time and circumstan stitution and its compromises ought to b need we wonder that such should be the case. gave safety to the country, when it was a time on, and as a such should be the case. gave safety to the country, when it was a time on, and as a such as shown how easily the most bout sinking beneath the waves raised by factors in the position of the North in good faith.

Its passage has shown how easily the most bout sinking beneath the waves raised by factors in toto from the proposition to reasons for maintained by the North in good faith.

Such has been the position of the North in good faith. Democracy mainly. The same principal which has governed them in this respect (tha doctrine of equal rights) ought now to imp. Was it defeat, disgrace and rebuke? No, it from our readers one side of any great public them to action in the protection of their ow rights. Tell me, fellow democrats, am I righ or am I wrong? Shall we prove craven men or shall we fearlessly maintain our principles

as we have ever done? Let the sentiment of the Old Hero of New Orleans, be still our motto ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to noth ing that is wrong." In the spirit of this sentiment the democracy of the North should stand shoulder to shoulder to arrest if possicontemplates the repeal of the Missouri Com. promise-a measure which, if fully carried out, may produce consequences deplorable beyond human calculation.

A DEMOCRAT.

State Convention.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, of the 11th inst. The Democratic State Convention adjourned sino die last evening, after having nominated Gov. Bigler, Chief Justice Black for the Supreme Court and Henry S. Mott for Canal

Commissioner. The Nebraska bill received the go by, "and hereon hangs a tale." Several prominent noliticians were here from abroad, determined that the Nebraska bill should be made a part of the platform. In this they were completely out generaled: Mr. CHASE, Speaker of the House and a determined opposer of the bill by offering the resolution to raise a Commitee of Thirty-three to report resolutions to the Convention, secured himself Chairman, and a majority of the Committee who would sus-

tain him in suporting the Bill. Every thing like Nebraska was voted down tration, and the Compromise of 1850, read firming the Batlimore Platform of 1852, was unanimously adopted by the Convention. The effort was then made to offer resolutions in the Covention indorsing the Nebraska bill

What will now become of the Nebraska bill The Democrats of Pennsylvania, " the only slave state north of "Mason and Dixon's nounced it no child of theirs. Will members of Congress longer hesitate to go and do likewise, and thus lay the infamous thing in its grave?

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 8. The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, met this morning at 10 o'clock in the House of Representatives, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee.

The attendance was very full almost Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., Chairman of the Central Committee, occupied the chair tempora-

The names of the Delegates' were then called, and their credentials severally presen-

The seat of Charles B. Manly, of Deleware, as Senatorial Delegate from Chester and Delaware was contested by Alexander McKeever, but after a full examination of the case, Mr. Manley was admitted.

Senatorial district was then appointed, to nomnate and report officers for the permanent orginization of the Convention.

Mr. Chase (Speaker of the House) moved the appointment by the Delegates of a committee to report a series of resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the

Considerable discussion arose, and the resolution was finally postponed until the organization of the Convention. The Convenion then took a recess until 121-2 o'clock. NOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 12 1-2 o'clock, when the committee on the selection of officers made report, nominating Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, for President of the Convention, with one Vice President from each Senatorial district, and eleven Secreta-

The nominations were unanimously appro-

The President, on taking the chair, mades very neat and appropriate address. hearth congratulating the Democracy of the State upon the spirit of unity and fealty every where manifested. He spoke also of the the permanency of Democratic principles. The Convention then again resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Chase for the appointment of a committee to report

It was debated at some length, and after being amended so as to direct the President

to appoint, was adopted. The Convention then adjourned until 2 p clock the best feeling prevailing among the members.

AFTERNOON SESSION The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, and the first ballot resulted as folk

William Bigler. - - 128 votes. Thomas S. Bell, - 5 do. WILLIAM BIGLER was therefore declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the Com-

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention then proceeded to the omination of a candidate for a Canal Comnissioner. The names of quite a number of gentlemen were submitted, and the first balle then being taken, resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott, of Pike, - 56 votes. George Scott, of Columbin, - 20 do Scattering, - 577 do. Neither candidate having a majority of all he votes cast, a second ballot was had which

resulted as follows: Henry S. Mott, George Scott, 20 do. HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike county, having clear majority was thereupon declared duly nominated for Canal Commissioner, amid en-

moorings, and it it be that she has, then are this Bill, or lay themselves open to the inputhe North cannot, ought not, and will not quehanna, Chairman,) after which a result of this bill, still clinging to her tation of disregarding the platform of North cannot, ought not, and will not cess was taken until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION The Convention re-assembled at 6 o'c leck,